the chance to obtain an education. This was one of the most important and permanent of American legacies to the Filipino people. The improvement of health and sanitation is another typical American policy. Health and quarantine services were established; smallpox and cholera were nearly stamped outj the lepers were isolated and well cared for, and the insane were afforded considerate treatment. Pages could be written in laudatory terms based on the facts that are here mentioned. Passing on to equally important matters, the Islands were given a sound and convenient currency to replace the fluctuating medium which made a gamble of business operations in the Islands. A civil service free from politics and broader in scope than the American civil service was established. An admirable state of public order was brought about, and brigandage and lawlessness were suppressed. To accomplish this, a native constabulary was trained which succeeded in an excellent manner in policing the Islands. The judicial system was reformed, procedure was simplified, and an independent judiciary provided in which the people could have confidence. The uncertainty with reference to land titles was eradicated by adopting the Torrens land-registration system. Politically, the people were afforded an opportunity to receive training in a system of popular government. Economically, America contributed largely to progress in the Philippines, particularly by throwing open the American market to Philippine exports.

A word as to the material side of American accomplishment in the Philippines. When Commodore Dewey entered Manila Bay, there were no resident American companies in the Islands. That was four decades ago. Today the American investment in the Philippines is estimated at 600,000,000 pesos ($300,000,000). However, it has been argued that American occupation has been a losing proposition because the United States treasury has spent nearly 2,000,000,000